



TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 24, 1905.

AFTER the sensational testimony given in the suit of the Venezuelan government against the asphalt trust for \$10,000,000 damages, it would be unpardonable for the State Department to further lend its countenance to the defendant in its controversy with Castro. Both the former president of the National Asphalt Company, General Francis V. Greene, and its vice president, General Avery D. Andrews, have testified to the fact that the Matos revolution was financed by the trust. The sum contributed was \$130,000. This is precisely the charge made against the trust by the Castro government and forms the basis of the suit for damages. In this connection the Philadelphia Record says:

The fomentation and support of the rebellion against the constituted authorities would be regarded as sufficient ground for the confiscation of the property of the abettors by any government in the world; and, even if the Bermudez Lake concession had not been forfeited through non-compliance with its conditions, the seizure of the same in condemnation proceedings by the law officers of Venezuela would have been justified. The witnesses swore that the money was advanced with a view to "protect their interests," that is to say, they believe that Matos, if successful in his revolutionary enterprise, would accord them favors which Castro was unwilling to grant. The advance was an anticipatory bribe; just as the contributions to the "stand-patters" campaign fund are made in the expectancy of favorite legislation. This government cannot without defiling itself champion a case which has been bolstered up by corrupt practices in so flagrant and unblushing a manner.

A CONDITION bordering on the chaotic is said to prevail in Panama Canal affairs. Everything relating to the great undertaking seems to be up in the air and the varying tones of pessimism and pessimism which characterizes the utterances of those who are most directly responsible for the carrying on of the work indicate that no satisfactory solution of the difficulties which confront them is in sight. Even Secretary Taft manifests a growing impatience with the seemingly endless controversies and uncertainties that attend each attempted forward move toward practical work, and there is very little doubt he would be glad to be rid of supervising the undertaking. To get order out of chaos which has marked affairs of the canal from the inception of American control has proved a far greater task than he had anticipated, and after months of struggling, he apparently sees no more light ahead now than at the beginning. New evidence of the prevailing uncertainty about what is going to be done came to the surface yesterday when, as stated in the Gazette of that day, it was admitted that the commission is now seriously considering the abandonment of the plan to have the government dig the canal itself without the intervention of contractors.

"VOLUNTARY total abstinence must always be the only safe rule with many men. Enforced total abstinence has been in America, the parent of immeasurable dishonesty and hypocrisy. From this it would seem that the best temperance movement was that which, in a free land, inculcated the principle of self-restraint." This is the terse reply made by Bishop Henry C. Potter to the recent inquiry of a Washington correspondent. Discussing the subject of prohibition, which promises to be an important one before the coming session of Congress by reason of the attempt that will be made to re-establish the canteen in the army, and to give prohibition to the Indian Territory when it is admitted to statehood, Bishop Potter referred to a recent discussion by him of this very problem, which he considered fully representative of his views. The government of the United States, backed up by the army and navy, attempted to enforce total abstinence in Alexandria during the civil war by what was known as "Order No. 4." According to this edict liquor could not be sold or consumed in any way. Those violating the order were subject to heavy fines and cruel punishment. That the movement was a total failure is known to all who lived in this city at the time.

ANOTHER huge scandal in the looting by the republican politicians of the Enterprise National Bank, of Allegheny, Pa., came to light last night. Notes, given by politicians for personal loans against the State funds, on deposit in the concern, are missing. The aggregate amount of these notes is said to be nearly \$600,000. The bank books were left in such a mutilated shape by T. Lee Clark, the cashier, who was driven to suicide by his connivance with the republican looters, that the details are not yet clear. It is not known whether the notes were stolen or destroyed by Clark. The books show that they should be in the bank, as they were never paid. State Treasurer Matthews, after vainly trying to conceal the truth, confessed yesterday that there are \$1,030,000 of State funds in the looted bank. Pennsylvania has been considered

ed for years past, the most solid republican State in the union. Recent developments have shown why.

COL. SLEMP, the virtual manager of the republican party in Virginia, is at his old tricks again. He has promised Secretary Shaw the State, but as the election draws near he sees that there is no chance for the republicans in Virginia and now says he fears that his party will not have a square deal. This is all bosh and Col. Slemp knows it. But he is the man who in his biography in the Congressional Record, written by himself, states that he was defeated by fraud when he ran for the State Senate.

DURING the 12 months ended June 30, 866 persons were killed and 13,783 injured as the result of accidents on railroad trains, according to a report of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Many of the accidents which resulted in the loss of life and limbs were caused by the criminal negligence of the trainmen, but in only a few of the States are such railroad employees held responsible for such offences.

### From Washington.

Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette. Washington, D. C., Oct. 24. The expenditures at the bureau of engraving and printing increased 4.2 per cent the past year over the year ending June 30 1904, according to the annual report made public today. There remained unexpended of the appropriation of over \$3,000,000 almost \$33,000. The work delivered showed an increase of 51.4 per cent over the previous year. The new 20 gold certificates are reported to be an improvement in design and the director of the bureau declares they will present the greatest difficulty to counterfeiters of any note or certificate heretofore issued.

Mr. Isham Randolph, who built the Chicago drainage canal and who is a member of the Board of Consulting Engineers on the Panama Canal, announces his belief that the isthmian waterway will be completed and in operation within ten years. His views are not shared, however, by many of his fellow engineers. After discussing the improved conditions on the isthmus and the efforts being made to make the American employees as comfortable and as contented as at home, Mr. Randolph says: "When the equipment is on hand and the organization perfected at least 24,000 men will be required in the various departments of industry. The source of supply for labor so far has been Jamaica. The efficiency of this labor is low, as low as 25 per cent, taking an average laborer in our latitude as the unit. \* \* \* The introduction of the eight hour system on the isthmus seems a lamentable mistake and one which adds 25 per cent to the labor cost of the work."

The law which allows paupers to dock their cases and print records in the Supreme Court of the United States without cost was invoked today on behalf of Mary Rogers, the Vermont murderess, through her attorney, T. J. Jeffords. Her counsel informed the court that Mrs. Rogers had been a pauper from the beginning; that the court below had assigned her counsel and that her expenses were borne through contribution. On the strength of this statement Chief Justice Fuller ordered that Mrs. Rogers be relieved of further expenses, which the litigation in the Supreme Court of the United States would entail. Her case two weeks ago was assigned for November 6.

In furtherance of Secretary Root's efforts to bring a pacific settlement of the diplomatic controversy between France and Venezuela resulting from the refusal of President Castro's government to hold friendly relations with M. Taingy, the French charge d'affaires at Caracas, U. S. Minister Russell at Caracas has been instructed to use his good offices to arrange an amicable understanding. For this purpose he will have an audience with President Castro today.

### Strikes in Russia.

Thousands of railroad men have joined the great political strike in Russia, the development of the revolutionary spirit. Railroad traffic in all parts of the empire is being stopped. The men on the main line between St. Petersburg and Moscow quit last night. Isolation of strike centers, it is feared, will increase the growing troubles and prevent rapid transportation of troops when necessary. At Khaba, Balashov and other places the strikes have spread to the flour mills, the vodka distilleries, and, in fact, all kinds of industries. There is rioting in Khaba. Railroad traffic across the central belt is paralyzed, while a general strike which broke out yesterday at Khar'kov has cut off communication in another great section of the empire. Khar'kov is the most important railroad center in southern Russia. The strike affects, among others, the line to the Donetz coal region, on which Russia largely depended for fuel during the crisis in the oil regions, and the line to Odessa and Sebastopol. The strike is part of a general scheme of the social democrats to compel the Emperor to grant universal suffrage and complete political freedom.

Mrs. Florence McCormick, of Chicago, daughter of John D. Rockefeller, who has been seriously ill at Munich, Germany, has arrived at Florence, Italy. Dr. Gaupp, who has been Mrs. McCormick's physician, accompanied her here.

**Society Leader and Highwayman.** Middleton, N. Y., Oct. 24.—Charles Boos, snave, smiling, with a jaunty step and easy manner, paced his cell in the jail here today, and told without hesitation how he, as society leader and toastmaster, had played the social highwayman with success, robbing right and left, without once arousing the suspicion of the police or the community. Boos, as superintendent of the Wallkill Rapid Transit Company's line in Orange county, had an excellent salary and was known in every home of fashion in Middleton. Ambitious mothers with marriageable daughters, looked upon him with kindly eyes. Great was the amazement of the residents of the city when he was arrested and placed in jail at Goshen. The charge against him was that he had stolen a large quantity of copper wire from his employers and had sold it to a junk dealer. The amazement was still more when a search of his apartment revealed a list of plunder for which the police had long been looking. In a closet the police discovered a lot of stolen goods, including articles taken from a department store that was robbed. Other pieces of plunder were identified as having been stolen from the homes of Mr. Crane and Mr. Pendleton. Confronted with the plunder, Boos made a clean breast of his depredations. "This broke after he was a Raffles in society, a housebreaker that the midnight hours.

### News of the Day.

Charles F. Murphy, the Tammany chieftain, claimed all the five boroughs of Greater New York for Mayor McClellan and the entire Tammany ticket.

Mr. Henry Wilcox, founder of the Wilcox Hardware and Iron Company, of Baltimore, died yesterday afternoon, after an illness of two weeks, aged 76 years.

The Treasurer of the United States in his report that the total stock of money in the country on June 30 was \$2,774,109,864, of which \$2,578,882,653 was in circulation. This was a per capita of \$31.08.

The Japanese naval review yesterday in honor of the close of the war was an imposing spectacle. There were 308 warships in it, including three former Russian battleships and two cruisers. Admiral Togo stood at the Mikado's side during the maneuvers.

Mr. George H. Plant died in Washington yesterday morning. Mr. Plant was born in Washington February 2, 1842. He was a son of George H. Plant, a prominent contractor and steam boat man of that city, and was the first president of the National Safe Deposit, Savings and Trust Company.

Walter D. Sayle, member of the Cleveland, Ohio, school council and a wealthy business man, was sued for \$25,000 damages yesterday by Emmet C. Andrus, of Washington, a government employee. Andrus alleges that Sayle met Mrs. Andrus last summer on a steamer running between Norfolk and Washington, and that Sayle alienated his wife's affections.

Miss Alice Roosevelt reached San Francisco from the Orient yesterday and started eastward a little later on a special train, with President Harriman, of the Southern Pacific. She said she had a most delightful trip, but that none of the startling stories circulated throughout the country regarding her were true. She also denied having received all the expensive presents with which rumor says she was deluged.

As stated yesterday President Loubet, of France, arrived at Madrid on that day and was given a splendid reception, King Alfonso meeting him at the station. The Vatican authorities yesterday decided to instruct Monsignor Ridalini, the papal nuncio at Madrid, not to participate in any of the official ceremonies incident to the visit of President Loubet. This decision is looked upon as still further emphasizing the bitterness-felt by the Holy See over what it considers the persecution of the church in France.

### President Spencer's Views.

Samuel Spencer, president of the Southern Railway, made a brief stop in Washington last night on his way South. In expressing his views of President Roosevelt's recent speech on railroad legislation at Raleigh, N. C., Mr. Spencer, who has taken a prominent part in representing the railroad's attitude on race legislation, said:

"The President's speech indicates that he is not disposed now to insist that the power over rates which he favors should be exercised by the Interstate Commerce Commission, but by an administrative body. Again, in the Raleigh speech the President advocates that the administrative body shall have power after complaint and hearing to fix only a maximum rate, not an absolute rate, unalterable thereafter by the carrier, as provided for in the Esch-Townsend bill. This apparently follows the opinion of the Attorney General on May 5, in which it was held that Congress could constitutionally empower a commission to fix 'maximum' rates which it regards as just as reasonable. The difference between these two positions is vital. To fix absolute rates, unalterable by the carrier, in many cases, is to determine definitely and arbitrarily by governmental tribunal the relative advantages of competition; cities or regions. To prescribe maximum rates only leaves the carrier free to make reductions, and may, and generally will, result in adjustments which will bring down whole tiers of rates, leaving the relation of rates as they were, and entailing enormous losses to the railway. For instance, an adjustment of rates to Southeastern territory that would be more favorable to Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis, as compared with the rates from the Atlantic seaboard cities, could not be successfully made by a governmental agency limited to the making of maximum rate. 'The importance of this consideration not only to the railways, but the shippers as well, can be appreciated at this time when there is a car shortage all over the country with freight competition at many points. The speech at Raleigh indicates also that the President favors giving to the railways more leeway than he formerly suggested by not having the rate take effect immediately, but in some reasonable time. A reasonable time for a rate may mean time for a review of it by a judicial and not administrative authority if the rights of property are found to be involved."

### Suicide at Son's Coffin.

"I cannot let him go alone," cried Herman Schultz yesterday afternoon as he lingered beside the body of his son Otto, who killed himself by inhaling gas on Friday, in Williamsburg, N. Y. The funeral services were in progress at the Schultz home. Ever since his son's tragic end the father refused to eat, and had slept little. He sat constantly by the dead boy's side, sobbing and praying. Before the time set for the funeral yesterday afternoon Schultz apparently had composed himself and was resigned. The boy's body was placed in the parlor, where a large number of relatives and friends of the family gathered. Mrs. Schultz, her three daughters and two sons were at the head of the coffin with the father. Prayers and the singing of hymns had ended and a line of persons filed by the coffin, taking a farewell look at the face of the boy. Schultz was the last. He lingered until Undertaker Peth began to draw the lid of the coffin over his son's countenance. Then he shot himself. Most of the women in the house fainted or became hysterical. The old man died instantly. After a hasty conference with members of the family the funeral of young Schultz was postponed. Father and son will be buried together.

### Cheated Death.

Kidney trouble often ends fatally, but by choosing the right medicine, E. H. Wolfe, of Bear Grove, Iowa, cheated death. He says: "Two years ago I had kidney trouble, which caused me great pain, suffering and anxiety, but I took Electric Bitters, which effected a complete cure. I have also found them of great benefit in general debility and nerve trouble, and kept them constantly on hand, since, as I find they have no equal." E. S. Leadbeater and Sons, druggist guarantee them at 50c.

### Virginia News.

Mr. Harry T. Amis, of Front Royal, and Miss Ethel M. Hoffman, of Belleville, were married in Baltimore yesterday.

W. E. Gregory, general agent in Richmond for the Security Trust Company of Philadelphia, was arrested last night charged with the embezzlement of \$1,500.

Hon. Henry St. George Tucker, president of the Jamestown Exposition Company, will leave next month for Europe for the purpose of interesting foreign nations in the exposition.

The condition of Mayor Thomas P. Wallace, of Fredericksburg, who is at the Mary Washington Hospital, has improved. He is able to sit up in bed a short time each day, but is very weak.

The annual meeting of the Virginia Branch of the Woman's Auxiliary to the Board of Missions of the Episcopal Church will be held in St. George's Church, Fredericksburg, tomorrow and Thursday, preceded by a preliminary meeting tonight.

The grand camp, Confederate Veterans of Virginia, will convene in Petersburg, tomorrow for a three days session. Elaborate preparations have been made and the city is gay in Confederate flags and emblematic decorations. A feature of the reunion will be the reproduction of the "Battle of the Crater," in which State militia and veterans including southern survivors of the battle will participate.

Judge R. H. Beale, of Hague, Westmoreland county, who suffered a stroke of paralysis on Friday night, died at his home Saturday night, aged about 61 years. Judge Beale was one of the most prominent men of the Northern Neck, and for 12 years or more was judge of the County Court of Westmoreland and Richmond counties. His sudden death has been a great shock to that entire county. He was a brother of Rev. Dr. G. W. Beale, of Heathville; Rev. S. B. Beale, of Indian Neck, and John L. Beale, of Hague.

### Gov. Montague.

Governor and Mrs. Montague are now breaking bread with John D. Rockefeller at the millionaire's palatial residence, "Abbeyton Lodge," on the Hudson river, at Tarrytown, N. Y.

They left Saturday night after a pressing invitation from their host and his wife, and will remain in the Empire State until Thursday.

While the guest of the great oil magnate the Governor will deliver an address to Mr. Rockefeller's Sunday school class.

"Abbeyton Lodge" is a beautiful homestead, with all the luxuries that wealth can buy. It is so called in honor of Mrs. Rockefeller, whose maiden name was Abbey.

While Governor Montague and his wife are known to be pretty well tired out after the Rooseveltism strenuities of last week, and while they have many pleasant friends in New York, it is believed by the executive's admirers that the visit may be something more than social in its nature. At any rate, since it was hinted shortly after the primary that the Governor might leave Virginia at the end of his term of office, many have been jealous of New York.

The Richmond correspondent of the Bristol Herald Saturday night says in part as follows:

"It is rumored that the visit may result in the formation of plans which will result in the removal of the Governor from Virginia at the expiration of his term."

"Governor Montague," said one of his friends, "has served his State ably and unselfishly, but his State does not seem to have appreciated his services as it should. I believe that he has or will make up his mind to go where his high talents will be peculiarly compensated as they deserve in order that he may make provision for the future of his family. Whether his visit to Mr. Rockefeller has any connection with such a move I have not the slightest idea, but it seems to me that it is likely."

It is interesting in this connection to recall that the Rockefeller-Gould interests are now in building the Tidewater railroad from the mountains to the sea through Virginia; and it might well be the policy of these interests to engage the services of eminent Virginia counsel. The employment of Governor Montague in such a capacity would probably not necessitate his removal from the State.—[Richmond Journal.]

A dispatch from Tarrytown, says: The first of a series of entertainments which it was reported some time ago would be given in Boxwood, the country domain, occurred yesterday, afternoon, when Mr. and John D. Rockefeller, on Pocantico Hills, and John D. Rockefeller, Jr., entertained a party of friends at dinner. The guests were met at the Tarrytown station by Mr. Rockefeller and were immediately driven to Boxwood. In the party were Governor and Mrs. A. J. Montague, of Virginia, old friends of the Rockefeller family. Mr. Rockefeller, sr., attended the dinner given in honor of the Governor, after which he showed the guests over his golf links.

### Last Hours of Jerry Simpson.

The last words of Jerry Simpson, who died at Wichita, Kansas, early yesterday morning, were: "Well, it has been a joke heretofore; now it's the real deal, but I am easy." He was conscious to the last breath. He realized fully, and more so than any other person in the room, that he was face to face with death, and that it would come within a few minutes. During the night he talked freely with his wife about the future.

"Jane," he said, "I will always be near you." In explanation of his remark he outlined to her his philosophy on immortality. "My body," he said, "will return to the elements out of which it is composed. I will be as the electric light turned off, or as the candle snuffed out." He requested that his body be opened and an examination made of the organs affected by disease for the benefit of science and humanity. He requested that his body be buried in Wichita, and not taken to his home, in New Mexico. There is universal sorrow in Kansas for the death of Mr. Simpson. He leaves a widow and one son. He died poor, without life insurance, and with only a home not worth more than \$2,000. The Scottish Rite Masons will have charge of the funeral, the date of which has not yet been set.

### The Market.

Georgetown, Oct. 24.—Wheat 65a32.

### Attempt to Prove Alibi.

The second week of the trial of John Richards, the University law student and former public school teacher, charged with the murder of Maurice Francis, his rival suitor for the hand of Miss Gracie Link, began at Floyd Courthouse yesterday.

The first witness introduced by the defense to show his hand was Hamilton Richards, a brother of the accused. He testified that he heard that Francis had been thrown from a buggy and hurt. He went to the scene to investigate, and heard talk of lynching his brother John. He hurried home and found his brother John was out hunting. When John Richards returned Hamilton told him of the killing, and that he was accused of the crime. He had seen but little of John since then. He testified that John Richards carried his shot in a horn, and that they were not greased like that in the bottle shown in evidence and alleged to have been carried by John Richards. He had not seen the greased shot.

Hamilton Richards said that his brother went to Salem-Winston, N. C., to elude the posse, so that he could stand trial.

A. Best, a cousin of John Richards, testified to passing the scene of the killing a half hour before the crime was committed. He did not see John Richards nor anyone else. He heard the shots after he had passed the spot.

Maynard Richards, the 19-year-old brother of John Richards, stated that he was at home on the day of the tragedy. John Richards went up stairs in the home at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and Maynard went for the mail. When he returned, shortly after 5 o'clock, John had two overcoats, but he never saw him with any false mustache.

Miss Minnie Richards, a sister of John Richards, was at home preceding the tragedy, and left, saying he was going to look for timber. On the day of tragedy John Richards was at home before 2 o'clock in the afternoon and was about the premises the remainder of that day, assisting her and her mother with the housework. Her brother had not worn any rubber boots that afternoon, but had worn them that morning while scouring and while working in the truck garden. She was subjected to a rigid cross-examination. She said she knew little of the whereabouts of John Richards on the days he is alleged to have been seen roaming about the country wearing a false mustache and in other disguises.

L. F. Radford testified that John Richards came to his mill on either the day preceding or the day of the tragedy and remained there two hours, settling some business, but that he did not see him after that.

It was understood last night that the prosecution has summoned new witnesses and will make an effort to break down the testimony of the defense looking to establishing an alibi.

### The President at Mobile.

All Mobile yesterday evening lent itself to the reception of President Roosevelt during his two hours' stay in the city. He left for Montgomery about 6:30 p. m. There was a general closing of all business houses, and along the route of the procession from the Union Station to the stand on Bienville Square, where the reception ceremonies took place, residences and stores were covered with decorations of lights and bunting in the national colors.

Oliver J. Semmes, son of the Confederate admiral, Raphael Semmes, presented the President and pinned on the lapel of his coat a handsome souvenir badge as the gift of the people of Mobile.

President Roosevelt was cheered as he arose to speak. He thanked the people for their magnificent reception and spoke a special word of greeting to the Confederate veterans who formed a portion of his escort. He referred to the fact that one of his uncles was in Alabama during the civil war. The last time he came through Alabama, he said, he was going with his own regiment to the Spanish war, and in that regiment were more men whose fathers were the gray than those who wore the blue. They emulated but one spirit in common, the spirit of seeing who could do most for one flag.

Referring to the Panama canal, the President said he did his best to bring about its completion for the benefit of the whole people, but particularly for the benefit of the Gulf States. Originally, he said, he favored the Nicaragua route, but when it was demonstrated that it must be the Panama route, he wanted to see a canal built, and the efforts of certain people who are striving by the circulation of false rumors or other methods to delay or defeat the construction of the canal, the President said they will be disappointed, for there is going to be a canal. Health conditions on the isthmus, he said, are better now than ever before. The President continued:

"If we build the canal we must protect it and police it ourselves. We must therefore bring up and keep our navy to the highest point of efficiency."

"In the event of war the American people must rely mainly upon its volunteer soldiers. While it is comparatively a simple act to turn a man into quite a good soldier, you can neither improvise a battleship or the crew of a battleship. It is not necessary that we should have a particularly large navy, but it is necessary that, ship for ship, it should be a little the best in the world."

### Witte Minister of Finance.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 24.—It has been definitely announced that Count Witte has been appointed Minister of Finance in the proposed new cabinet. General Durnovo, Governor General of Moscow, has been made Minister of the Interior.

### Some Seasonable Advice.

It may be a piece of superfluous advice to urge people at this season of the year to lay in a supply of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is almost sure to be needed before winter is over, and much more prompt and satisfactory results are obtained when taken as soon as a cold is contracted and before it has become settled in the system, which can only be done by keeping the remedy at hand. This remedy is so widely known and so altogether good that no one should hesitate about buying it in preference to any other. It is for sale by Gibson & Timberman and W. F. Creighton & Co.

### Wards Off Pneumonia.

All coughs, colds and pulmonary complaints that are curable are quickly cured by One Minute Cough Cure. Cures the phlegm, draws out inflammation and heals and soothes the affected part strengthens the lungs, wards off pneumonia. Harmless and pleasant to take. Sold by W. F. Creighton and Co., 401 King street.

### Today's Telegraphic News

Miss Roosevelt's Return.

San Francisco, Oct. 24.—Miss Alice Roosevelt, who arrived here yesterday on her way to Washington, after a tour of the Orient, is now speeding eastward on E. H. Harriman's special train, which will try to break all records from coast to coast. The party, besides the President's daughter, comprised Harriman, Congressman Nicholas Longworth, of Cincinnati; Miss Mabel Boardman, of Washington, and Miss Amy McMillan, of Detroit. Miss Alice Roosevelt's presents were packed in eight large cases, which went through in bond from Yokohama to Washington. She denied that they have the value placed on them by newspapers. The gifts, she says, she accepted as a compliment to her country, and not in the nature of a personal tribute. She also says: "There is also absolutely no foundation in fact for the absurd story that I took a dive into the tank on board with all my ordinary clothing on, as a result of dare with Congressman Longworth. Neither did I receive an offer of marriage from the Sultan or Sulu." Longworth was asked about the report of his engagement to Miss Roosevelt, but he laughingly declined to talk.

Ogden, Utah, Oct. 24.—Considerable comment was caused this morning by the announcement at the Southern Pacific offices here that the Harriman special train, bearing Miss Alice Roosevelt and party and friends of E. H. Harriman, the railroad magnate, would not travel at the record-breaking speed provided for in the original schedule. The train will run about thirty-nine miles an hour, as far east as Omaha, instead of fifty-five miles an hour. It is guardedly stated by the railroad officials, some of whom can speak with authority, that a strong request to cut down the rate of travel of the train came from friends of certain members of the party in the east and elsewhere.

### Strikers Wreck Train.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 24.—An incident of the strike of the railway employees today was the wrecking of a freight train bound to this city from Moscow. The wreck occurred several versts from the city and was planned by strikers who sent a locomotive down the track to meet the approaching freight train. A crowd of the strikers attempted to march on the station of the line connecting St. Petersburg and Moscow. They were turned aside by troops. They then marched to a point down the railway line, several versts from the station, and seized a locomotive. It was started down the tracks and a head-on collision occurred. Several cars of the freight train were thrown from the track.

Ekatrinoslav, Russia, Oct. 24.—The situation here is a result of the railway strike is serious. The railway line, as well as the telegraph connections have been damaged by the strikers. The troops are now on guard at all the stations.

A strike of artisans and all commercial employees is expected to come tomorrow. Walkmen today secured possession of two trains in which they paid visits to surrounding factories trying to persuade employees to join the movement.

A strike of the pupils of "Middle School" has been inaugurated and several street demonstrations have been held by the scholars.

### Loot-laden Craft.

New York, Oct. 24.—In the capture of the pirate sloop Dorado, manned by Henry Jackson, of Taunton, Mass., and the sloop Bessie, which has been sailing with the Dorado, the police of New York are convinced that the mystery of robberies extending along the shore from Maryland to Rhode Island have been solved. It is believed that these loot-laden craft have in their holds valuable stolen from the homes of millionaires along the sound on the New York and Long Island shores; that the mysterious shooting of Mrs. Walter C. Morrill of Greenwich; the bank robbery at Bridgeport; the murder of a skipper off Bath Beach, and scores of robberies long since recorded as unsolved mysteries, will be cleared.

### Disorderly in Russia.

Khar'kov, Russia, Oct. 24.—During a mass meeting held here yesterday, at which 2,000 citizens, students and workmen were present, the shout was suddenly raised: "The Cossacks are coming." A panic ensued in which many persons were injured. At the close of the meeting, there was a conflict between the people and a detachment of cavalry. The crowd fired revolvers at the troops, and threw petards among the soldiers. The military replied to the attack by firing three volleys, two of which were of blank cartridges. Many persons were wounded in both sides.

### Fire.

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 24.—East Aurora, 19 miles east of Buffalo, was in a state of excitement the greater part of last night over a fire which threatened to wipe out the village. The flames started in the Warner Hotel, which was destroyed. Just as the fire was about under control the hose gave out, and the flames communicated to other buildings. The Riley residence, once the home of President Fillmore, was burned. Several other buildings were damaged, but they were old and the actual loss is not more than \$30,000.

### Insane Naval Officer.

Madrid, Oct. 24.—A naval officer named Olmedo, who has manifested evidence of insanity recently, has been removed to an asylum. Olmedo was attempting to raise a great military force to invade the United States. Olmedo served aboard the cruiser Oquendo, which was lost in the naval battle of Santiago. It is believed that his mind was unbalanced by the fighting which occurred at that time.

### Actuary Before Committee.

New York, Oct. 24.—Emery McClintock, actuary of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, was a witness today before the legislative investigating committee. Mr. McClintock said he received \$25,000 a year. The witness spoke at much length of the life insurance companies which failed in the period from 1861 to 1871 and recited the reasons for their failure.

### Death from Appendicitis.

Paterson, N. J., Oct. 24.—Jadob Gero, republican candidate for Assemblyman from Passaic county and a resident of Paterson, died at midnight in St. Joseph's Hospital. About a week ago he was operated on for appendicitis and failed to rally. He was elected a Freeholder in 1897, and was twice re-elected, serving six years. Mr. Gero was 45 years old.

### Banks Robbed.

Ridgeville, Ind., Oct. 24.—Burglars early this morning blew open the safes in the Bank of Ridgeville, stole \$6,000 and after a running battle with a posse of citizens, in which the cashier of the bank and two of the robbers were wounded, the safe blowers escaped. The bank's loss of \$6,000 is covered by insurance. For more than an hour the town was practically at the mercy of the robbers who openly walked the streets shooting at everything in sight, and apparently taking their time in leaving the scene of the crime.

Newton, Conn., Oct. 24.—The Newton Savings Bank on Main street was entered by burglars last night, or early this morning. They blew open one of the safes in which the valuable records and papers of the bank were kept. Dynamite was used, and the door was blown completely off the safe, and the interior of the bank partially demolished, and the burglars got only \$2 in change, which was in the cash drawer of the safe they opened. The safe, which contained the bank's supply of cash, was situated on the opposite side of the room from the one which was blown open. It is surrounded by a wooden case connected with a burglar's alarm, and it is thought probable that the burglars shunned it on this account.

### The President in Alabama.

Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 24.—President Roosevelt's special left Montgomery for Tuskegee at 7 a. m. and arrived there at 2:30. Two big excursion trains loaded to the platforms with colored people left for Tuskegee before the President's party. A great crowd of blacks were present. The President made a brief address at the Tuskegee Institute. His language was guarded and his speech merely portrayed the lines which the colored race must follow if they desire to become respected and successful in life.

He said, "I had no idea in the world that you had accomplished so much," he exclaimed. "You deserve the thanks of all the South, whites as well as blacks, for your work." In the chapel, where he spoke, the students sang for him some plantation choruses and rendered their school cheers with a vim and precision that would do credit to any of the old colleges of the east.

The grounds of the institute were thronged with hundreds of colored people who had come from all parts of the State to see and hear the President. The President reached Montgomery at noon for a two hours' visit. At 4:45 he will arrive at Birmingham, where he will remain until 6:45